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SPEECH OF
HON. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
At Ashland, Ky., on Sept. 5, 1860,

DELIVERED FOR THE PURPOSE OF DEFENDING HIMSELF AGAINST THE FALSE CHARGES OF HIS ENEMIES.

I beg you, my neighbors, friends and old constituents, to be assured that I feel profoudly grateful for the cordial welcome you have extended to me. The circumstances under which I appear before you are novel and unusual. I do it in obedience to the request of friends whose intelligence I have been accustomed to observe.

And if it be an uncommon thing for a person in my position to address assemblies of people, I can only say that I hope to discuss topics which are in a manner not altogether unworthy the attitude which I occupy.

I shall certainly indulge in no language which, in my opinion, will fill below the dignity of political discussion — The condition of my health and my position, make it impossible for me to extend my voice over this vast assembly, but I trust it will become stronger as I proceed.

I have been asked my fellow citizens, to speak at my own home, because I and the political organization with which I am connected have been assailed in an unusual manner, and charged with treason to my own country. I appear before you to day for the purpose of repelling certain accusations which have been made against me personally and industriously circulated throughout other States of the Union; and next, to show that the principles upon which I stand are the principles of both the Constitution and the Union of our country. [Great applause.] And surely, if at any time the justification could be found by any man for addressing the people in the position which I occupy, it will be found in my case.

Anonymous writers and wandering orators have chosen to tell the people that I, individually, am a disunited and a traitor to my country; and they declare, with assurance, that I have exhibited a treason that makes, by comparison with it, Burr a patriot and the memory of Arnold respectable!

But, fellow-citizens, before I come to those topics, I desire to make and prove a comprehensive statement in regard to my position in connection with the Presidency of the United States. I have been charged with intriguing for this nomination. I have been charged with leaving before the wishes of the people, and desiring to thrust myself before them for the highest office in their gift.

To that I answer that it is wholly untrue. I have written to nearly every support. I have conversed with noted soliciting support. I have intrigued with nobody. I have promised nobody. To these statements I challenge contradiction from any human being.

I did not seek or desire to be placed before the country for the office of President, by any Convention or any part of any Convention. When I returned to the State of Kentucky in the Spring of 1859, and was informed that some partial friends were presenting my name to the public in that connection, and a certain editor (whose presence I see here) in this State, had hoisted my name for the Presidency, I said to him, "Friend, I am not in any sense a candidate for the Presidency," and I desired that my name should be taken down from the head of his columns. It was done.

A very eminent citizen of the Commonwealth of Kentucky (Mr. Guthrie) was presented for that office. I was gratified to see it, and as far as my own feelings were concerned, I united cordially in presenting him for the suffrages of the American people; though, at no time, in or out of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, did I do an act or utter a word which would bring my name in conflict with his, or that of any other American citizen who deserved, or whose friends desired for him that position. And if you took the trouble to read the proceedings of the Charleston Convention, you will remember that when I received the vote of Arkansas, one of my friends arose and withdrew my name, declaring that I would not allow it to come in opposition to the gentlemen before the Convention.

When that Convention assembled at Baltimore, my feelings and my conduct were still unchanged. After the disruption which took place there, my name, without any solicitations on my part, was presented to the American people, but I am content with the honors which have been heaped upon me by my State and my country, and I look forward with pleasure to the prospect I have of serving my country in the Senate of the United States for the next six years." My name, however, was presented, and I felt that I could not refuse to accept the nomination under the circumstances, without abandoning vital principles and betraying my friends.

It is said I was not regularly nominated, that an eminent citizen of Illinois was nominated for the Presidency; but I have not time to but that is a question already been thought of to-day, and it is a question upon which the people [I refer you to the masterly and explanatory speech recently delivered by my honorable friend in whom we are met. I can only say that the Convention, which assembled at the Front Street Theatre at Baltimore was devoid, not only of the spirit of justice, but of the forms of regularity. The gentleman whom it presented never received a vote from public life, to attend to my private affairs, I opposed it in repeated speeches all over Kentucky.

The whole States were excluded and disfranchised in that Convention, not to speak of individuals; the most flagrant acts of injustice were perpetrated for the purpose of forcing a particular dogma upon the democratic organization, and the gentleman who is the representative of that dogma and principles, which I will be able to show are repugnant alike to reason and the Constitution. Owing to the impropriety of those proceedings, a decided majority of the delegates from your own State withdrew from the Convention, declaring that

The Salisbury Banner.

A Weekly Democratic Newspaper - Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Commerce, the Mechanic Arts, Education, News, the Markets, and Miscellaneous Reading.

VOL. VII.

SALISBURY, N. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER, 25, 1860.

NO. 66

All Advertisements WILL BE INSERTED AT THE FOLLOWING RATES

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it was not a National Convention of the real democratic organization. The entire delegation from the 15 southern States, and of California and Oregon, with large minorities from other States, making in whole or in part delegations from almost two-thirds of the States of the Confederacy, represented a National Democratic Convention, depending upon the authority and loyalty of the democratic party.

But, after all, the great question is, what are the principles (which ought to command themselves to the American people) at issue in this canvass? These I will discuss before I am done; but before I proceed further I will group together and answer a number of personal accusations, some of which emanated in the State of Kentucky, and others elsewhere, by which, through me, it is attempted to strike down the organization with which I am connected. It begets in me almost a feeling of humiliation to answer some of them, but as I have imposed upon myself the task I will go through them as briefly as I can.

I believe it has been published in almost every Southern newspaper of the opposition party that I signed a petition for the pardon of John Brown, the Harper's Ferry murderer and traitor. This is wholly untrue. So much for that. [Cries of "good."] It has been extensively charged and circulated that I was in favor of the election of General Taylor to the Presidency, and opposed to the election of Cass and Butler. This, also, is wholly untrue. In the year 1847 there was a meeting in the city of Lexington, in which I participated, in which Gen'l Taylor was recommended for the Presidency of the United States. A difference of opinion existed at that time as to the political sentiments of that distinguished gentleman. I was assured upon grounds satisfactory to me, that they coincided with my own political opinions, and I voted with the meeting. Pretty soon afterwards I went to Mexico, and when I returned, twelve months afterwards, in 1848, I found the campaign in full blast, with Taylor the candidate of the Whigs, and Cass and Butler the nominees of the National Democracy. It is well known to thousands of those within the sound of my voice, that as soon as I returned home, I took the stump in behalf of the Democracy, and maintained its doctrines to the best of my ability — [voices — "all right"] — and I was not afraid to do it, because they were the representatives of my principles; and you may judge of my zeal, as one of those gentlemen was my old commander and friend. It was said that I was not present, and did not vote at the election in Lexington in 1848; and that is true, but with the fact goes gone the explanation, which my opponents have never published, showing that it was my intention to be absent during the canvass, but that it was not my intention to lose my vote.

I have in my hand a report which reads as follows in reference to the territorial question: "The people of the Territories under the Kansas-Nebraska act, have the full right to abolish or prohibit slavery — which principle is as old as the Republican Government itself." Not only did I never utter such a sentiment, but I have no reason to believe that anybody even thought I uttered it — I have never seen it in any newspaper anywhere; but I have no time to waste in arguments upon the propriety or deficiency of a gentleman who is before the country for the office of President, in introducing the name of one who is also a candidate with me, and giving his personal testimony — As to that gentleman's opinions, I shall waste no time in discussion of the propriety of such a course. I wish to meet the accusation.

The Hon. S. A. Douglas, in a series of papers which he has been reading in various States, and even recently in Concord, N. H. — give his own language: "There is no honest man in all America, says Mr. Douglas, what will deny that James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge, in 1856, were pledged to the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories. [Mark the word, it is there non-intervention.] I made speeches from the same stump with J. C. Breckinridge, in 1856, when he was advancing his own claims to the Vice Presidency and heard him go to the extreme length in favor of popular-sovereignty in the Territories." Then, speaking of other gentlemen from the South, who had been expressing themselves in the North, he says: "In every one of the speeches they advocated squatter sovereignty in its broadest sense." Here, in the space of twelve lines, you see the doctrine of my principles; and you may judge of my zeal, as one of those gentlemen was my old commander and friend. It was said that I was not present, and did not vote at the election in Lexington in 1848; and that is true, but with the fact goes gone the explanation, which my opponents have never published, showing that it was my intention to be absent during the canvass, but that it was not my intention to lose my vote.

You all know that at that time, as a citizen, that I could vote anywhere in the State, (being before the revision and adoption of our present Constitution,) but it so happened that there were six or eight gentlemen accompanying me, all of whom belonged to the Whig party, and they proposed to me that I would not return to my own town and vote, they would not — If we had all voted, there would have been six or seven votes cast for Taylor, and only one cast for Cass and Butler. I accepted the proposition and went hunting — And if every man had done as well as myself, we would have carried the State by forty thousand majority. Among the so-called friends of the Democracy, and myself, I remember the names of three of my friends — Thomas J. Rodd, Nelson Butler and George P. Jewett.

Another charge has been extensively circulated throughout the Southern States that I was an emancipationist in 1846, or at least voted for an emancipationist at some time.

[Here Mr. B. read an extract from letter from Hon. George Robertson, published in a Southern paper, having reference to his position on this question, and alluding to his private affairs, and commenting on it at some length and much severity.]

I come to the fact that the only time I knew of the question of emancipation being raised, was in 1849, when we were electing delegates to the Convention to form a new Constitution. Then Dr. Breckinridge and Mr. Shy were emancipationists. Mr. Wickliffe and I canvassed the county to the best of our abilities, in opposition to emancipation, believing that the interests of both races in the Commonwealth would be promoted by the continuance of their present relation. At the polls, Dr. Breckinridge voted against me, and I voted against him, because we were representing opposite principles, and just so would it be again, under similar circumstances. So much for that charge.

But I have seen pamphlets published and circulated all over the Union for the purpose of proving that I was a Know-Nothing in the State of Kentucky. I have no doubt that a very considerable portion of those listening to me were members of that order in that year, and if there is a man among you who belonged to the order, who ever saw me in one of your lodges, who did not know I was recognized as one of the most uncompromising opponents of that order — let him be good enough to say so now. I believe I was the first gentleman in Congress who took the position which I advanced. When I returned home in the spring of 1855, it was making great progress in the Commonwealth, and although I had withdrawn from public life, to attend to my private affairs, I opposed it in repeated speeches all over Kentucky.

The statement may not be very acceptable to some gentlemen within the sound of my voice, but I do not want to deceive any man. I stand upon my principles, and am willing to view them without the slightest regard to consequences. I am represented to this day as having said that I would make a difference between one of my own religious belief and another, and that between an unorganized and naturalized citizen I would make a political difference.

We suspended that question and referred it to a bill to the Supreme Court of the

United States to determine the constitutional question therein involved.

There was a body to whom we could refer the question, and we thought it unnecessary further to debate it, each party agreeing to acquiesce in the decision as rendered by the said body. I think, that is a pretty plain statement on that point. I make it to show that there was a vow taken by the southern friends of the measure in Congress, and among them by your humble speaker, to support the decision.

[Mr. Breckinridge here read some extracts from his speech delivered in the House of Representatives in 1854.]

We were willing to have the question decided by the courts of the U. States — Again, I say it was decided upon the equality of the States under the Constitution and their common property in the territories) that the citizens of the slaveholding States may remove to the Territories with their slaves, and there legally hold them until the territory is resolved into a State.

In that capacity it may exclude them. On the other hand, it is said that slavery, being in conflict with common right, can exist only by the force of positive law, and it is denied that the Court ever furnished the law. I said that we demand that all citizens of the United States shall be allowed to enter the common Territories, with the Constitution alone in their hands, for the instrument protects the title of the master to his slave in the common territory. If difficulties occurred we were to let them be submitted to the court.

Now, upon my own personal vindication, the doctrine announced by me in that speech were just such as I have ever declared in the commonwealth of Kentucky, such as I have ever declared in every public address that I have made in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Pennsylvania. Afterwards, when it was understood that I had been charged or that I had admitted that this power belonged to the Territorial Legislature, in the month of Sept. or October, 1856, the editor of the Kentucky "Statesman" published in this city, alluding to this charge, made the following statement, to which I beg leave to refer you. Mark you, this was before the Presidential election of 1856:

[Mr. Breckinridge then read from the editorial in the Kentucky Statesman of Oct. 1856, in which it was stated that during his tour through Indiana and Ohio, he (Mr. B.) avowed the sentiments he had often proclaimed in Kentucky, and which are already embodied in the Cincinnati platform party, was in its Federal relation, a pro-slavery party, that it was neither such a party nor an anti-slavery party, that it negatived the interference of the Federal Government whether to introduce or exclude slavery and left the Territories open to common settlement from all the States; that each State was entitled to form its own Constitution and enter the Union without discrimination by Congress on account of its allowance or prohibition of slavery, and that the statement that Mr. Breckinridge advocated Squatter Sovereignty was untrue.]

Mr. Breckinridge then continued. In the autumn of the same year I received a Louisiana paper, containing some remarks made by Gen. Mills, who heard my speech in which he denied that I had admitted this doctrine of the territorial power. He sent me a slip containing his speech. In the same month, before the Presidential election, I answered him, saying — "Hands off the whole subject by the Federal Government, except in one or two protective purposes mentioned in the Constitution; the equal rights of all sections in the common territory, and the absolute power of each new State to settle the question in their Constitution. These are my doctrines, and those of our platform and what is more of the Constitution. Now, fellow citizens, against the statement of that distinguished Senator, in which he undertakes to prove allegations against myself, I thus oppose my own statement.

Next in proof, I read to you from my speech in 1854, in Congress; the article in the Lexington paper before the presidential election; the testimony of Gen. Mills, who heard that speech at Tippence Mills, and my own letter in answer to the latter gentleman's, containing my opinion of the question at that time, and what has ever since been my opinion. I think I have proven as fully as could be expected in the limits of a speech, that the charge is unfounded in fact, and I will add that the position taken was that taken by all the Southern friends of the Nebraska bill and by a portion of its Northern friends.

These are our private opinions — these were options we urged on all proper occasions, but we did not undertake to force all others to agree to them.

We had agreed to refer that to the highest tribunal in the Union. Now gentlemen, having vindicated myself and the Constitutional Democracy from the charge of having abandoned the position they took in 1854-'56, I turn upon my accuser, and undertake to show that he himself abandoned the agreement with Congress.

We have shown you the decision of the Supreme Court. We had arrived at a point where there should have been harmony and peace — a point agreed upon — the only point of difference had been determined by the highest judicial authority of the United States, is, in guarding and protecting the rights of citizens. Language could not make it plainer.

I have heard it said that the case which went to the supreme Court of the United States was not the case which went from the Territories, but a case that went from a State; and therefore no body is bound to a case comes from a Territory and is regularly taken up. I reply, we agreed to refer it to the supreme judicial tribunal upon any case properly arising and coming before that august body. It was a proper case and properly decided by this court. It covers the points of difference between the friends of the Nebraska bill. It is candid, clear and statesmanlike.

Now, upon my own personal vindication, the rights of persons and property; and they cannot be abstract and unimportant, for they concern the honor and equality of the States? What has been the position of Kentucky upon this platform? The candidates for Governor of this State last year both held that Territorial Legislatures have no power to exclude our property, and each contended that every department of the Government must protect it when it becomes necessary.

Mr. John Bell I believe went a step further by expressing the opinion that the time had now arrived when the government should interfere. Your conventions endorsed these principles, and the Senate and Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky upon this platform? and true, by the following resolution, which I must read. It is so apt, so pertinent, so conclusive. [The resolution of the last legislature was here read.] That is word for word the opinion of the Supreme Court, and the platform of the National Democratic Convention, on which I stand to-day.

But if there be nothing in my character to justify this accusation, what is there in the platform and principles upon which I stand? As it must, if any where, be in the resolutions as to property in the Territories, I will read them, and you can judge whether they will accord with the position of the Supreme Court and the Government, as I have shown it to-day.

[Mr. Breckinridge here quoted from vol. 21st of the G. L. B., part 1, page 945.]

He continued: That was the doctrine of non-intervention in 1850. It was no interference to exclude slave property from the Territories by Congress, or the Territorial Legislature, but to leave the question to be decided by the people when they came to form their State constitution.

[Mr. Breckinridge here read from a speech of Daniel Webster, in which the position is taken that territorial governments are in a state of pupillage under the protection of the general government; that they have no power given to them by Congress; that it is our duty to provide for the people of the territorial governments; to secure their peace, to secure their property, to assign to them a subordinate legislative authority; to see that the protection of their persons and the security of their property are all regularly provided for; to maintain them in that state until they grow into sufficient importance to be admitted into the Union as a State, upon the same footing with the original States.]

Mr. Breckinridge continued: Do you suppose that Daniel Webster, after the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case, Let us for a moment turn to the calm, enlightened, judicial utterance of the most august tribunal upon the earth. This opinion was concurred in by all the judges except two, and was uttered by the illustrious Chief Justice of the United States.

Now, my fellow-citizens, what is the position of the friends of the Democracy? To secure their property, to assign to them a subordinate legislative authority; to see that the protection of their persons and the security of their property are all regularly provided for; to maintain them in that state until they grow into sufficient importance to be admitted into the Union as a State, upon the same footing with the original States.]

They are vital, important, and concern the rights of persons and property; and they cannot be abstract and unimportant, for they concern the honor and equality of the States? What has been the position of Kentucky upon this platform? The candidates for Governor of this State last year both held that Territorial Legislatures have no power to exclude our property, and each contended that every department of the Government must protect it when it becomes necessary.

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[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]
of sovereignty.] Further on in the same speech, Mr. C. uses the following language:—

Mr. Crittenden goes on to say "that as the territorial government has no sovereignty or independent right to act upon this subject, the Supreme Court of the United States has determined that every citizen of the United States may go into that territory, carrying his slaves with him, and holding them there. My opinion is that the Constitution is bound to protect that property which it has authorized to go there; therefore, when the proper or extreme case occurs, when property going there under the Supreme Court of the United States shall require such interposition, that it is the duty of Congress to interpose and protect it." Nobly and well said, in language worthy of his exalted character and reputation!

Mr. Douglas says and to day stands upon B. & C. and claims your vote up to it, that a Territorial Legislature, no matter what the decision of the Supreme Court may be,

has the right to exclude slave property from a Territory; that you may take it there, but that it must be held subject to such laws as the local Legislature may make.

The Supreme Court says the Territorial Legislature cannot exclude it, and Mr. C. says nothing strikes him as more unconstitutional and contradictory than to say that while you go there, there is somebody stronger and mightier than the Constitution that can take away that which the Constitution says you may hold and enjoy. Just what Mr. Douglas asserts, and which, if not recognized, he will run and destroy as he goes.

I append some extract from the fact that the Hon. John J. Crittenden, whose name and authority will go far in the Union, has declared in the Senate, and recognized, by his vote as a Senator, the principles upon which we stand as the principal of the Constitution.

I cannot enlarge. I appeal to you—if I have not, with reasonable certainty—I may say conclusively—repelled the accusation against me; if I have not shown that, it is neither I nor the party which nominated me, but Mr. Douglas who has broken faith; that by the agreement at the time of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the Constitutional point was to be left to the Supreme Court?

Have I not shown that the Supreme Court sustained our construction of the Constitution?

Have I not shown that the agreement thus made has been violated by the declaration that a subordinate authority has the constitutional right to exclude slave property, when the courts say it has not that power? Who has abandoned the ground or violated the agreement?

I have shown that the principles upon which we stand have been endorsed and sanctioned by the practice of the government, affirmed by the highest judicial tribunal in the world, voted to be true by the two political parties in Kentucky in 1859, unanimously asserted by both branches of the Legislature, and by an overwhelming majority of the whole Democratic party of Kentucky, and declared Mr. Crittenden to be sound and true. I think I have piled up a pyramid of fact and argument in support of principles which ought to command itself to the grave consideration of every intelligent man. I have tried to do it by legitimate facts and arguments. I am not conscious of having appealed to any prejudice. Fellow-citizens, can you bear with me a little longer? [A voice—"Yes for a week; go on!"]

I know of but one political organization before now in the United States which asserts the principles I have undertaken to expound. The Republican organization has taken precisely the same ground from an opposite point of view, and they say we have no rights in the Territories with our property. They say Congress has a right to exclude it, and it is its duty to do so, and they will go to see the Territorial Legislature do it, if Congress does not.

In regard to the platform adopted by the Convention which nominated Mr. Bell and Mr. Everett, I have only to say that, certainly, it annexes no principle at all upon this subject—none whatever. Gentlemen tell us that they are advocating the claims of these gentlemen upon the principles of the Constitution, the Union and the enforcement of the laws."

I presume there is scarcely a man in this assembly—perhaps not the North or South—who will admit that he is against the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws. But yet they entertain the most diverse and opposite opinions as to the best mode of sustaining the constitution and the character of the laws to be enforced. Mr. Seward, Mr. Burlingame, Mr. Giddings, will tell you they are for the Union, but it is their own sort of Union they want. They say they are for the constitution; but they construe the constitution so as to take away all our rights.

But a word on another subject. It is said, that although I am not a disunionist, and the principle I assert are not disunionism, yet the object of the organization by which I have been nominated is to break up this confederacy, and I suppose they have selected me as the tool with which to execute the scheme.

DOUGLASS' FRIENDS IN THE SOUTH.

The receptions of Mr. Douglass in Virginia are managed by the supporters of Bell. His audiences are made up from the same sources, and the applause which grants him credit is from Opposition mouths!

They applaud him because he is doing his best to destroy! Such applause is to the shame and disgrace, and not to the honor, of him who receives it, and Mr. Douglass should blush instead of feeling complimented, when Virginia Knows Nothing uses up its cap for him!

The Know Nothing organ in Virginia witness the progress of Mr. Douglass with delight, which they do not attempt to conceal. They know that he is, in effect, stamping the State for them, and they believe that he can do them more service than all their own orators. They uphold him, they magnify all the favors he receives, in order to exaggerate his strength. They are right, for he is truly laboring in their cause. But while Know Nothings rejoice, the true Democracy can only feel grief and indignation at the treason which thus flourishes in their sight.—*Wash. Cons.*

POOR WALKER.—If late advices from Truxillo be true, Genl. Walker's expedition against Honduras has failed and he has met his fate now. The advices state that Walker with seventy men had been captured by rebels from a British Steamer and delivered up to Honduras authorities. The men were liberated, but Genl. Walker and Col. Butler were to be shot. Thus closes the career of a restless, ambitious man.—*Rul. Press.*

Later advices state that Walker and Col. Butler have been shot by the Honduras authorities. The men under Walker's command had been allowed to depart unmolested.

Thomasville Shoes.

A LOT of Gent's very superior High Quarter Boots, made and manufactured at Thomasville, N. C., for sale at \$1.50 per pair. Sept. 18-63

from other States of the Union. Senators and members of the House, representatives from both sections of the Union, men who have filled the highest stations in the public councils, but have now withdrawn from public life—all concur in declaring that these are the principles of the Constitution, and that they are not afraid to execute them.

Gentlemen, the charge of disunion is baseless. Advantage has been taken of the cordial loyalty of the people of Kentucky. To the surprise and delight of the gentleman who engaged in it, the scheme succeeded better than they expected; but I am satisfied that the sober second thought of the people will recall them to the assertion of their principles. Kentucky will never abandon a principle which she has declared to be the principle of the Constitution and of repudiation.

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Have I not shown that the Supreme Court sustained our construction of the Constitution?

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I have shown that the principles upon which we stand have been endorsed and sanctioned by the practice of the government, affirmed by the highest judicial tribunal in the world, voted to be true by the two political parties in Kentucky in 1859, unanimously asserted by both branches of the Legislature, and by an overwhelming majority of the whole Democratic party of Kentucky, and declared Mr. Crittenden to be sound and true. I think I have piled up a pyramid of fact and argument in support of principles which ought to command itself to the grave consideration of every intelligent man. I have tried to do it by legitimate facts and arguments. I am not conscious of having appealed to any prejudice. Fellow-citizens, can you bear with me a little longer? [A voice—"Yes for a week; go on!"]

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The Supreme Court says the Territorial

The Banner.

JOHN SPelman, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 25, 1860.

M. D. Armfield is our authorized Agent for the Western portion of the State. He has authority to receive subscriptions and give receipts on account of the *Banner*.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HON. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEN. J. JOSEPH LANE,

OF OREGON.

ELECTORS FOR

PRESIDENT & VICE PRESIDENT.

ALFRED M. SCALES of Birmingham,
ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD of Wake,
1st District, JOHN W. MOORE of Hertford,
2d " WM. B. RODMAN of Beaufort,
3d " W. A. ALEXEN of Duplin,
4th " A. A. VENABLE of Granville,
5th " J. M. MCLELLAN of Beaufort,
6th " J. A. FOX of Morehead,
7th " JOHN A. DICKSON of Burke.

DEMOCRATIC PLATEFORM.

Resolved, That the platform adopted by the Democratic party at Cincinnati, in 1856, be affirmed, with the following explanatory note:

In the year 1856, a Territory, organized by an act of Congress, is provisional and temporary, and during its existence, all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in the Territory without their rights either as persons or property being violated.

2d. That it is the duty of the Federal Government, in all its departments, to protect when necessary the rights of person and property in the territories, and when necessary to use force to do so.

3d. That we oppose a Tariff, having an adequate proportion, form a State constitution in pursuance of the right of self-government, and, when consummated by admission into the Union, they stand on equal footing with the people of other states, and the States of the Union ought to be bound to the Federal Union, whether its organization prohibits or recognizes the institution of slavery.

4th. That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba, and such terms as shall be most favorable to Spain, at the earliest practicable moment.

5th. That the sentiments of State Legislatures to defeat the fugitive Slave Law, and the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, are hostile to the principles of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union.

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Tobacco Factory Burnt.—The Tobacco Factory of Messrs. McRae & Co., at Mebaneville, was destroyed by fire on the 15th inst. Estimated loss \$10,000, of which \$7,500 is saved by insurance. This shows the importance of Insurance Companies.

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DOCTORS' CARDS.

Medical Card.—PILES, FISTULA, Stricture, Tumors, Cancers and Scrofula CURED.

Pamphlets containing testimonials of the highest character will be forwarded to any that may wish to test the truth of the above.

CANES CURED IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Hon. Geo. C. Mendenhall, Jamestown, N. C. Col. Samuel Bingham, Mocksville, " Archibald P. Carter, Esq., " F. Dorsett, Pittsboro, "

A few many others have been cured in North Carolina by the use of Dr. Clifton's remedies.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications.

CURES GUARANTEED.

Address J. A. CLIFTON,

Huntsville, Ala.

March 20, 1859.

38-1y.

DRS. WHITEHEAD & CALDWELL

Have associated themselves in the Practice of Medicine, and offer their PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the public. Those who wish it, can have the services of both, in any case, without extra charge.

OFFICE.—The same occupied at present by Dr. Whitehead.

M. WHITEHEAD. J. A. CALDWELL.

December 1, 1858.

A T HENDERSON & ENNIS,

A new Drug and Chemical Store, Physicians will keep a stock of Pure Chemicals, Extracts, Pharmaceutical Preparations, Surgical Instruments, &c.

Drugs are excluded from the preparation of Syrups, Tinctures, Fluid Extracts, and ointments, all being made strictly in accordance with the U. S. Pharmacopeia and conformably with recent im-

provements in Pharmacy.

Salisbury, 1859.

DR. R. P. BESSENT,

SURGEON DENTIST, SALISBURY, North Carolina, has re-

moved to the Dental Rooms on the corner formerly occupied by Dr. Bascom, where he is prepared to attend all operations connected with his profession.

January 1, 1859.

DR. J. M. HENDERSON

HAVING LOCATED IN SALISBURY, offers his professional services to the citizens of town and surrounding country.

One door below the Postoffice up stairs.

July 31, 1859.

DR. MORRIS, WHEELER & CO.

FORMERLY

MORRIS & JONES & CO., IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE,

MARKEET AND SIXTEENTH STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

DRARS, BANDS, HOOPS, SCROLLS, OVALS,

Sheets, Hairs-Snare and Nail Rods, Flat

and T. Rails, Angle Iron, Rivet Iron, Swede Iron,

Cut, Shear, Blister, Spring, Tire and Plough

Scotch Pig, also Agents for the sale of "William Penn" and other well known brands of American Pig Iron.

Bar Iron rolled to any required length, for Bridges, Cars, Ship Building and Machinery

Works generally.

For Steel Points and Side Bars made to say

particular dimensions.

From Steel Points and Side Bars made to say

particular dimensions.

Agency of the "Harrisburg" Nails and Spikes

Car Axles rolled and hammered, and Forging

of all shapes.

Copper, Brass, Russia Sheet, and Metals generally.

April 10.

42-3m.

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY

IN SALISBURY.

TO FARMERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING MADE

EVERY REASONABLE EFFORT TO MAKE

THEIR FARMERS AS FARMERS, have

taken this method of informing farmers

that they are prepared to pay the HIGHEST

MARKEET PRICES FOR TOBACCO.

We will purchase in any quantity to suit sellers, though we desire to buy a large amount.

Farmers will have no need to send off their crops to distant markets, as we will pay the highest cash prices. Give us a call.

CLARK & REEVES.

May 1.

45-1f.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Fall, 1860.

NEW AND CHEAP

Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS.

Hopkins, Hull & Atkinson,

258 BALTIMORE STREET,

BALTIMORE,

Respectfully invite the attention of buyers to their

FALL STOCK

Of British, French and American Dry Goods.—We have taken great pains to select a stock suited to the wants of Southern and Western Merchants, which

WE WILL SELL LOW TO SAFE AND PROMPT

Buyers.—Our stock is very large, and embraces

every article as yet available a merchant

can desire, and at a low and safe margin.

In all things we shall try to consult the interest of our customers. Orders sent to us

shall be carefully attended to, and goods despatched promptly.

R. B. HOPKINS, HULL & ATKINSON.

Balt., Aug. 15, 1860.

40-3m-pd.

CUSHINGS & BAILEY

WHOLESALE

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS

No. 262, Baltimore Street, opp. Hanover,

BALTIMORE, Md.

ARE PREPARED TO OFFER TO THE

Country Trade, Goods in their line, at

prices which will compare favorably with those of any other house in the State.

Their Stock of SCHOOL, LAW, MEDICAL and MISCELLANEOUS Books is large and well selected.

A large and varied assortment of Foreign and American Stationery can always be found at their establishment.

They keep constantly on hand a full supply of books of different styles and of their own manufacture, and every kind of stationery connected with their Store they are at all times ready to short notice, to fill orders for Blank Books, ruled to any pattern, or of any desired style of Binding.

Orders, received by mail, will meet with prompt attention.

You are requested to call and examine our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Aug. 7.

59-3m-pd.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINE!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED Agent for Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, is now prepared to furnish the Public with this very valuable, fine and indispensable article in Domestic Economy. These Machines can be had in operation at my store, No. 4, Granite Building. A. MYERS Salisbury, May 8, 1860.

40-1f.

SPEAGUE BROTHERS,

GROCERS, SALISBURY, N. C.

A their well known stand, opposite the Man-

sion House, are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Groceries, which they continue to offer

TERMS CASH.

WYATT'S REMEDY!

An Unfailing specific

FOR THE UNFORTUNATE!

CURES RECENT AFFLICTIONS,

CURES RECENT AFFLICTIONS,

CURES RECENT AFFLICTIONS,

In a few days.

It has no taste, does not interfere with diet or

effect the breath. Prepared and sold Wholesale

and retail by W. H. WYATT, Druggist and

Apothecary, Nos. 186 & 188 Main St., Salisbury,

N. C.

Price \$1, and sent by mail enclosing 4

stamps to pay postage.

Sept. 4.

63-1y.

MICHAEL BROWN.

Commission Merchant, Salisbury, N. C.

PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION given

to the purchase of all kinds of produce and to all consignments to be sold in this market or shipped to other Ports.

Feb. 7, 1859.

59-1y.

WYATT'S REMEDY!

An Unfailing specific

FOR THE UNFORTUNATE!

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N. C.

Price \$1, and sent by mail enclosing 4

stamps to pay postage.

Sept. 4.

63-1y.

FALL IMPORTATION.

1860.

RIBBONS,
Millinery and Straw Goods.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
RIBBONS, BONNET SILKS & SATIN,
Velvets, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers,

STRAW HONNETS, FLATS, &c.

No. 237 and Lofts of 239 Baltimore St.

BALTIMORE, M. D.

Offer a Stock unsurpassed in the United States

in variety and cheapness.

Orders solicited and prompt attention given

Terms, 6 months, six per cent, off for cash,

per funds.

Aug. 7, 1860.

59-3m-pd.

AGA N IN BUSINESS!

Every Article Entirely NEW and FRESH

R. A. MURPHY

HAVE THE PLEASURE OF ANNOUNCING
to their friends and the public generally that
they are now receiving and opening at their BRICK
STORE

NEAR DOOR to the WATCHMAN PRINT-
ING OFFICE

ING OFFICE

an entire New Stock consisting in part as

follows:

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,

Dress, Crockery Ware, Hardware,